

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration of this application is requested. Claims 21-33 are presented for examination.

Claims 30-33 are directed to a packaging laminate manufactured from cellulose fibers. It is unclear how this product may be made by "another and materially different process". It is believed, therefore, that claims 30-33 should be retained in the present case.

New claims 21-33 are believed to be patentably distinct from U.S. patent 3,526,566 to McIlvain et al. The reasons are as follows.

New claim 21 specifies that the bulk layer is a special type of new bulk layer, in a new type of laminate, its parameters having been introduced from original claim 4 (now cancelled without prejudice). In addition, new claim 21 specifies features according to original claim 3 (now cancelled without prejudice) and page 5, lines 14-15 and page 9, lines 8-10. Claim 21 also states "so that said weakening and compression enables..." Original claim 7, directed to a packaging laminate, has been rewritten as new independent claim 30. New claim 30 defines the packaging laminate by its own features, and includes a functional feature; "so that said weakening and compression enables...". Original claim 9, directed to a packaging, has been rewritten as new claim 32, which is dependent of new claim 30.

The present invention relates to the formation of a crease line by creasing a packaging laminate with a creasing device. The packaging laminate has a bulk promoting layer, here denoted bulk layer, which consists of a network structure of cellulose fibers, and on at least one side of the bulk layer at least one side layer, the

side layer and bulk layer being directly or indirectly joined to each other over essentially their entire surfaces facing each other.

The problem to be solved is to achieve a well defined crease in which essentially no bulges are formed, no delamination occurs in between the layers, and no cracks are formed in connection with the crease line, in one or two outermost layers of the laminate, when the laminate is folded in the crease line. According to the invention, the problem is solved by the bulk layer being chosen to consist to 40-95 % of cellulose fibers with a freeness of 550-950 ml CSF, the side layer(s) having a greater density than the bulk layer, and the laminate having a bending stiffness index greater than $2.5 \text{ Nm}^7\text{fkg}^3$, but less than $14 \text{ Nm}^7/\text{kg}^3$, calculated as a geometric mean value for machine and transverse direction, when using a creasing device having a planar holding-on tool. The bulk layer specified accordingly, in the new and inventive laminate, has the ability to be weakened and compressed when a creasing device is pressed down into the packaging laminate, with a planar holding-on tool on the opposite side of the laminate. The use of an essentially planar holding-on tool on the opposite side of the packaging laminate, in an area corresponding to the location of the creasing device, means that no projection will be formed on the opposite side of the packaging laminate. The weakening and compression, together with the fact that no projection exists on the opposite side of the laminate, in its turn enables folding of the packaging laminate in the crease line, essentially without the formation of bulges or delamination occurring in between the layers or cracks being formed in connection with the crease line in one or two outermost layers of the laminate.

NORLANDER et al
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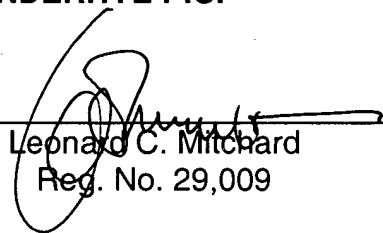
The specific features as now claimed are not suggested by McIlvain et al. It is believed that the invention as now claimed is patentable. Early notice to that effect is requested.

Allowance of the application is awaited.

Respectfully submitted,

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